

WESSEX NEWS

VOL. 5. NO. 3.

NOVEMBER 13th, 1939.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

ENGLAND AND EDUCATION

By Professor R. R. Betts.

The Scots, the Americans, the Russians and the Welsh believe in education. So too do the French in a measure and the Germans in a way. But the English, generally speaking, do not. In England the Board of Education is the Cinderella of the State; its Presidency is an office which has often been treated as suitable for a member of the Cabinet who cannot be trusted with any other Department. Reports of commissions on education are shelved longer even than those of Poor Law commissions. We send our children out into the world at the moment when they are just beginning to be educable. Our Universities are few and small, unco-ordinated, starved and neglected, and a university career is regarded as a social opportunity by the rich and as a *pis aller* by the rest. School teachers are despised, and university teachers are laughed at and ignored. The dying millionaire bequeaths his wealth to his cook, his secretary, or his children, to his pampered Pomeranian bitch or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, sometimes even to his wife, to a church or a hospital, but to education, to the promotion of the supreme art of making good men and good citizens, never. "What never? Well, hardly ever." That there have been and are benefactors of education no one, least of all in this College, will deny; but their generous faith shines out all the more brightly because of its rarity.

Why is this? Why does not the Englishman, whose teachers are Plato and Aristotle, Cicero and Seneca; who has inherited the labours of Alfred and Theodore, Bede and Aelwin, whose universities once were next to Paris, the intellectual leaders of Christendom; why does not England where Wykeham and Waynflete, Colet and Linacre, where Ascham and Milton and Comenius, Robert Raikes, Mary Woolstonecraft and Thomas Arnold worked and preached, believe in education?

Chiefly for two reasons: Englishmen despise education and fear it.

They despise it because they feel that England grew great without education, almost despite education. It is considered a matter for pride that England was made by politicians, soldiers, sailors, pirates and swash-bucklers, by engineers, bankers, company promoters and factory owners; our school text books carefully and joyfully explain that William the Conqueror could not read and Lord Liverpool could not think; that Lord Clive and Lord Nelson ran away from school; that George Stephenson never went to school and Michael Faraday never went to a Uni-

sity; that our bankers were never mathematicians and our factory owners never economists. Education, we say, is all very well for the pernicious Scot, the uncivilized American, or the stupid German, but we don't need it—look where we have got without it! These wretched foreigners, without character or ability, spend money on universities and research because they are jealous of England and seek thereby to make up the ground they have lost through their political inexperience and their moral deficiencies. The truth is that we Englishmen still think in the categories dictated by our nineteenth century material success, regarding wealth, order, influence and security as the end of the state; we forget that the secure pre-eminence England held seventy years ago is no longer as unchallenged or as certain as it was. The strain of two great wars in one generation may well rob Britain of her financial and commercial hegemony; the world is turning its eyes away from Britain and looking to the road builders of Germany, the colonists of Italy, the explorers of Russia and the financiers of America for inspiration and leadership. The day has gone when we can neglect education and rely on the expired impetus of our industrial revolution two hundred years old. No longer can we afford to leave university education to the vagaries of private enterprise, as if the production of scholars and scientists were exactly on a par with the production of hair oil.

But not only do Englishmen despise education—they also fear it. The old dilemma is still powerful, that while education will enable the poor to read the Bible, it will also enable them to read "The Rights of Man." Deep down in us is a suspicion that our society may be built on sound iniquity, that *laissez-faire* may have served its day and that the British Constitution may not be perfect. Education might make people think, and thinking is certainly dangerous and probably revolutionary. In one way we have studied Plato too closely, and convinced ourselves that education is only possible for the few, because culture is not possible without leisure; and whence, we ask, will that leisure come if the whole community spends eleven or thirteen years at school and the universities are fully open to all those who can benefit therein? Disbelief in education can only be based on fear of the truth, and until this country has the courage which comes from faith and is willing to submit to educated criticism of everything it is and of

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STUDENTS ABROAD

The Editor, ironically enough, spent part of the Vacation at the Palace of Peace at The Hague, and writes this week on—

THE LAND OF THE WINDMILL

There is a saying that "God made Holland," and although I cannot but admire the determination of that sturdy race, I cannot but feel that the Deity began with certain advantages over the mortals. If one approaches Holland down the Scheldt to Flushing, or Vlissingen as it is properly written, one's first sight is of a row of yellow sand dunes with the grim Westkapelle lighthouse towering over them as a watchtower. Vlissingen is in the island of Walcheren, and a canal with green banks runs inland beyond Middleburg. This southern part of the Netherlands consists of a collection of islands sheltering behind man-made dykes, joined together by huge iron bridges. One gets a feeling of triumph over difficulties near the water, sandy soil and sparse grass; but inland are rows of potatoes and corn fields surrounded by wide ditches of motionless water. Zealand is for the most part agricultural, with large towns, with inhabitants who till the soil, and their children after them.

In the province of South Holland is Rotterdam, with its huge bridges striding gracefully over the Maas. Here is the wealth of Holland; for upstream the river joins the Rhine, and it is an open gate to the traffic of Central Europe. Rotterdam is a commercial Venice, with its numerous rivulets and canals...and lest we forget...it is the birthplace of Erasmus.

Sixteen kilometres north is Delft, the birthplace of Grotius. The Oude Kerk, built in the thirteenth century, has a spire that leans at an almost frightening angle. Inside its vaults are the bones of Grotius himself, and of William the Silent.

Near this pleasant old town is Den Haag, the administrative capital of the country. Here we find the more sophisticated people of Holland. They live in a comparatively luxurious surrounding, a city of wide streets, of trees, and canals. And clean, very clean. Here one has an opportunity of learning something of the Dutch mind. Here one finds political interest. The dominant note seemed to me to be a great fear of Germany: every-

thing German was viewed with distrust. Their other great fear is that Japan will take their colonies in the East, Java and Sumatra. These colonies, with their produce of coffee, tea and tobacco afford a little luxury to an otherwise poor country. They are fundamentally conservative, ardently nationalistic, and fervent Royalists; the birth of the Princess Irene on August 5th led to the most joyous festivities I have ever witnessed. It was "Oranjeveerlezing" with a vengeance. Brass-bands, processions, flags, illuminations, and fireworks everywhere. Perhaps the fact that organised pleasure such as cricket and football play a small part in their lives accounts for some of the energy that they can throw into a national festival. Den Haag possesses many famous buildings, the white palace of the Queen, the Mauritshuis, with its collections of Vermeers, Jan Steens, and Rembrandts, and the Palace of Peace. The latter is a masterpiece of architecture, with its lofty beauty, its luxurious gardens, its sumptuous halls. The motto written on its walls declares "Si vis pacem, cole Justitiam," an apposite phrase for a Mecca of lawyers, boasting their trade, like the fruiterers "Eat more Fruit."

A giant by-pass leads to Amsterdam, famous as a banking centre, as a focus of commerce, and as the home of the Rijksmuseum, the National Gallery of Holland. Here in one magnificent room are housed the Rembrandts of the world, "The Anatomy Lesson," "The Syndics," "The Bridal Couple,"...a treasure house of great art. Here also is a splendid collection of Delft ware, the pride of Holland.

This is the country of the Dutch, corn lands sheltering behind barriers that keep the sea at bay, a country clean and damp, in which towns seem absurd and incongruous. The people themselves are very like the English, but more stolid. They seem to eat colossal amounts of bread and potatoes, which perhaps accounts for the Dutch plumpness which is no legend. But like most continental peoples, they are multilingual. In their schools they are taught German, English, and French, and everyone seems to be able to converse with ease in foreign tongues. This is only natural. Here in England we have no need to learn the languages of other people. Our language is universal because we have economic preponderance over the

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WESSEX NEWS

WESSEX NEWS

Tuesday, November 13th, 1939.

Offices:

STUDENTS' UNION, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON

Editor—A. J. HOLLAND,
Sub-Editor—ELIZABETH NEWMAN,
Sports Editor—A. G. BAYLIS.
Business Manager—

G. A. THOMPSON,

Sales Manager—
CAMPBELL MATTHEWS.

Editorial.

In our last editorial we expressed the hope that some machinery would be set in motion whereby we could obtain information regarding College affairs. The defect of the astounding lack of co-operation was shown by the fact that the first we heard of the leaving of Prof. Ford was when we read about it in the "Southern Daily Echo." Our journalists' pride was hurt! But we are glad to inform our readers that the old days are gone, and that the Editor is in future to be kept informed of important College affairs. We hope that this co-operation will continue while "Wessex News" continues. At long last it is possible to realise the ideal upon which this newspaper was founded in 1936. In the very first issue the Principal wrote in an extremely fine leader:

"I am quite certain that this publication will be of great advantage to the whole College. Very often it has been borne in upon me how difficult it is for various members of the College to know what is going on in departments of activity in which they are not intimately connected. . . This newspaper should bring home to them how many and varied are the aspects of the life of the College."

College life still goes on: there is a definite war atmosphere here, but everyone is making the best of a bad job. The dreary weather seems to add to the depression. But the majority seem to be able to carry on as usual. There is one spirit that we deprecate. A few days ago a gentleman tried to sell us a ticket to a dance with the words, "Go, you may be called up before the next one." Though we may all live in an uncertain age, we must not necessarily lose sight of our aim in life. Individuals can bring peace out of the senselessness, can bring Justice and Sincerity into a decadent society. Never before has life demanded from us such a need for study, knowledge and courage. The future lies with us: we are not mere pawns in the political game; we are individuals with power to weild, if we have courage enough.

The Editor would like to remind readers that he would welcome books and articles for review from all interested in our newspaper.

Correspondence

Dear Sir,

I would appeal to the Members of the Union, Secretaries of Societies, etc., to patronise the tradesmen of the town who advertise in these columns, and without whose support "Wessex News" would be a much heavier drain on Union finances than it is at present.

The present situation has compelled tradespeople to relinquish unprofitable advertisement and, in some cases, this has meant a loss to "Wessex News." The need for supporting those who support us is therefore evident.

Finally, I would say to all members of College, if you have an order, small or great, take it to those tradespeople who advertise in "Wessex News," and don't confine your patronage to small orders only.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD A. THOMPSON,
Business Manager.

To the Attractive Young Lady with a vacant situation.

We, the undersigned, are moved to make a public confession. Timid by nature, never at ease when confronted with feminine obstacles, we must reveal that your "forward" invitation stirred, within our breasts, strange but appetising delight. On reading your invitation, our tongues moved at once, our ears gave unified flappings like those of well-fed baby elephants, and our eyes flamed, shooting hither and thither dazzling estatic sparks as doth the hard-boiled winkle when first pricked with a rusty safety-pin. Indeed, Love knocked in short pants. We determined to write in the hope of meeting you. But wait. We were mindful of those stern parental and clerical warnings. Our she-parents, in the days of long-skirted two-piece bathing costumes, kindly gave us pointed advice: Beware of women and hyenas. Therefore—obedient to the family code, we crushed our incipient loves. Our stolen note-paper and envelope were devoured by fire.

Soon, however, we shall be ripe for a part in amorous activity. But what is expected of a relationship born in the columns of periodicals? Blondie—if that is your name—please tell us. Shall we fit ourselves to ramble in the Forest in search of conkers; or make evening visits to unknown homes; there to wind the three-ply wool for winter woollies; or perhaps, once in a while delight in the heavenly bliss of grasping fingertips at the flicks at her expense? This is of fundamental importance to us. Please come clean.

All good luck and courage for your plunge,

from
HAROLD MARSH.
ALAN G. BAYLIS.

UNITY IS STRENGTH

Report of N.U.S. Council Meeting.

That man or society which, in the present circumstances, and apart from material hardship, is unable to retain vision, ideals and endeavour for the common good, exhibits shallowness of philosophy and forfeits the right to be respected. By yielding to no such weakness, N.U.S., at its recent Council Meeting at Birmingham, reaffirmed its position and proved its value, and the value of its continuation, not only to students but to all who uphold democracy and recognise the place of culture in society. Faced with the biggest crisis of their history, British students considered the fundamental changes war has brought about in every department of their life. The range of problems so faced was naturally very wide and the passing of thirty resolutions and many recommendations, a high standard of serious discussion, and a pooling of ideas and experiences, formed the business of this very full week-end.

First may be considered attempts at consolidating the material position. The finance and future of the University world are very uncertain since the Universities' Grants Commission decided to make grants for six months only. Council expressed concern at this and urged that no reduction be contemplated. Grants everywhere seem very unusual and complaints of unexplained withdrawal, reduction or refusal of grants were forthcoming from various parts of the country. N.U.S. executive was instructed to investigate the whole economic position of students, bearing in mind possible reduction of parents' income and additional expense due to evacuation making existing grants inadequate, and to ask the Board of Education to instruct local authorities to continue their old policy of grants and scholarships, especially in respect of research students, and it is asked that these be continued after the war in favour of men called up. N.U.S. will also try to investigate the hardships of the many students who have been unable to come back to work this term because of the expenses of evacuation away from their home

area. It is unlikely that anyone would deny the desirability of any of these points. What we seek is some official pronouncement on them and the clarifying of a policy which, even allowing for the national emergency, seems excessively injurious to the educational tradition of the country. N.U.S. is the body most able to collect and collate evidence and present the case in the best way, a work of centralising information fully in accordance with the administrative purpose of any union.

Financial difficulty, although that which most immediately hits us, is only one of the problems which students have to face in wartime. Calling-up questions, the chances of men in their last (or any) year of finishing their course before fighting, the disruption of valuable research, and the break-up of much social and corporate life were discussed in turn. The way in which buildings have been commandeered—often to rest idle—and the direction of the whole of University Education to the immediate ends of war (e.g. a strong scientific bias) were deplored. Light relief was provided by a description of one Union's "convoy system" for their women after dances.

But withal, the N.U.S. continues its work for the general good, in spite of the fact that the closing of the Travel Department has lowered its income to the irreducible minimum of the subscription list, and although much has had to be jettisoned, temporarily at least, N.U.S. can still serve us in many ways.

The Education Faculty Committee reported that at the outbreak of war it was preparing a case for presentation to the Board of Education, for the modification of the "obligation to teach" condition of grants. Arrangements had been made with the N.U.T. and L.E.A.'s for a joint conference to discuss the N.U.S. Education Bill; and the Committee had been about to commence an analysis of the demand for teachers in different subjects, based on research on past advertisements. These plans would be resumed as soon as possible. In the mean-

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WESSEX NEWS

UNITY IS STRENGTH—cont.
time, individual Education Departments could investigate emergency conditions in their areas, and might help with social and educational services in some cases. The present position of education in society, and the chaotic condition of prospects in the teaching profession, could not but be deplored.

Projects for maintaining the cohesion of the national student life include "Student News," the wartime successor to "New University," and "Student Forum," which requires the greatest possible support for its success, and welcomes suggestions and contributions; and a Co-ordinating committee which will act as a reservoir for student activities, helping on co-operation between organisations, encouraging discussion and societies to continue, and maintaining international contacts. A pamphlet on "Debating" is being expertly prepared which should strengthen the current revival of interest in debating by giving hints on technique, subjects and organisation. Plans are going forward for the Easter Congress, which it hoped to run on a wider basis than formerly, and much more cheaply so that many of us can get there.

Students are a privileged body, and perhaps we never realise it so fully as when a crisis throws it hard against reality. There are those who think that we demand too much, but they should consider the contribution we believe a flourishing student population can offer the community later on. From such a meeting as an N.U.S. Council, one returns with our social mission more clearly visualised, and the feeling of communal endeavour is strengthened. In passing on a few of the salient points, I hope to convey something of this to you. If I may speak personally for a moment, I would ask you to look up the official minutes of this important meeting when they arrive, and if you are at all vague about N.U.S., please ask for information at the S.C. office at once. Our new N.U.S. Secretary is W. A. Kitson; use him. In our neutral position, neither evacuated nor receiving, we at Southampton are far luckier than most of our contemporaries, and our problems are fewer. Is there not some danger of apathy and lethargy due to this very thing?

J. A. M. OLIVER,
Delegate.

ALTERATIONS IN DATES OF TERMS.

Senate has decided that the start of the Easter Term, 1940, be deferred a week and begin on the 15th January, and that the Summer Term be brought forward a week and begin on the 15th April.

Easter Term begins 15th January, 1940.

Summer Term begins 15th April 1940.

GEORGE GRANT,
Registrar.

Round the College in Wartime

Continuing this series, "Wessex News" has visited this week the Department of Navigation and the Engineering Department.

The Engineering Department: Mr. Mann told our representative that the war has made very little difference to the Engineering Department as a whole. There are a few students up at present who would probably have stayed at school longer under ordinary conditions, and a few refugee students, for whom the Department is doing what it can, but numbers have been affected very little. Many of the students have been up before the Joint Recruiting Board and have been sent back to finish their studies. Evening Classes are slightly down in numbers, but the drop has not been nearly so great as was at first feared.

The term's work began in the normal way, for the training of students is exactly what it would be in time of peace. It is possible that the Department will soon be training a large number of the Army personnel which means that the new laboratories and lecture rooms will be even more badly needed than previously.

The Department is short-handed, for Wing-Commander Cave-Browne-Cave and a few other members of it are at present engaged on important work for the Air Ministry, but the students are pulling their weight, and so far have risen very well to the extra responsibility which prevailing conditions has thrown upon them.

The Department of Navigation.

The outbreak of war did not mean any decrease in the numbers of the Department of Navigation; two foreign cadets, a Pole and a Hungarian, cancelled their registrations, but apart from that the usual increase has been maintained. Twenty-five of the students who were in the R.N.R. were mobilized, and most of them sent to China or Singapore; the first student killed was Flying Officer Wilson, on September 5th.

War has made some difference to the work of the Department. Before the outbreak the Air Ministry asked the Department to undertake the training of air navigation instructors, who were afterwards appointed to reserve flying training schools to teach the elements of air navigation. As soon as war was declared the Admiralty asked the Department to supply Midshipmen for work in Armed Trawlers. Officers in their examinations now have to answer questions on the Naval Appendix to the International Code, and on convoy work. These instruction books are secret, and are kept under lock and key.

Apart from these differences studies continue as usual, for the work of the Merchant Navy is absolutely essential for the welfare of the country and for the prosecution of the war, and officers must

obtain their certificates and pass their examinations as quickly as possible.

At the beginning of the war the Department was made an official A.R.P. post and extensive preparations have been made in the cellars for sheltering not only all the occupants of South Stoneham House, but also all Connaught Hall. Realizing that he had a large number of well-trained and well-disciplined men in the Department, Captain Wakeford made an offer to the local A.R.P. organization to supply help in an emergency. Although owing to the nature of their work the cadets are not available for practices or part-time work, the offer was accepted with alacrity, and the cadets are to help with evening and early morning patrols. Each A.R.P. post is now intriguing to secure the services of the Department for itself. In the meantime normal life continues: through the kindness of Captain Wakeford our representative talked with two of the resident officers, who are organizing an officers' mess run on naval lines. There is no other nautical school or college in England which has any residential organization to compare with that of our Department, and the men are doing all they can to make it lead the way.

The Union tie (vastly superior to all these bow ties) is now on sale in the S.C. office in two qualities, 2/6 and 3/6.

Arts and Science Dance

How difficult it is for one accustomed to writing on more literary subjects to take up his pen to describe the social whirl! Yet the Arts and Science Dance transcended the butterfly nature of other events of the College Mayfair. It was a FUNCTION. Everyone functioned as hard as he or she could go. The bold spirits who arrived in the region of 6.30 (unavoidably including only 50% of the Band) were in a short while joined by more and more and more (including the other 50% of the Band) until the Hall was crowded with an eager happy throng of dancing ladies and gentlemen, and our academic quiet and solitude were obscured upon by gusts of "ar'y lar' and musical ripples of feminine merriment as attempts were made to decipher the mystic inscriptions written on the walls in Old English, low Latin and lower Greek. The ancient and noble dignity and chivalry of the student were displayed during the Paul Jones and Modern Medley, and some amusement was also afforded by certain "anonymous" communications, and by the elimination dance. Thus on went the dance, and hotter got we; then all was over, and we went home, happy, weary, limp-shirited, through the mist.

Union notepaper can be bought by all members of the Union at S.C. office daily from 1.20-2 p.m.

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WESSEX NEWS

SPORTS

RUGGER CLUB

Rugger Club v King Alfred's, Winchester.

Starting downhill against a very strong wind U.C.S. opened the scoring after six minutes. A passing movement by our three-quarters was momentarily checked but the forwards were quick to dribble the ball on, and Roberts touched down for a fine try. Hunt took the kick and landed a beautiful goal from the touchline, judging the wind perfectly. King Alfred's soon retaliated, after forcing their way to the U.C. twenty-five line, their right wing Roames (who has played in international schoolboy matches) snatched the ball from a jumble and sprinted away at great speed to score far out. Fowler converted with a good kick. Fifteen minutes later they went ahead with an unconverted try by A. Lewis, a very efficient scrum half, who dived over from a five-yard scrum. We tried hard to equalise, but two good passing movements in which the forwards joined our three-quarters (a growing good habit) were foiled at the last minute, and half-time went with the score 8—5.

The strong wind rather hampered the handling of the outsides in the second half, and play consisted more and more of forward rushes. From a loose maul near the line Lewis again scored an unconverted try for Winchester. Following a good relieving kick by Hunt, it seemed as if we were bound to get over, but luck and the quick marking of the home three-quarters were against us. There was no further score and the game ended in midfield with King Alfred's victory by 11 points to 5. It was a pleasure to watch this match and both sides are to be congratulated on a fine contest full of movement and interest from beginning to end.

SOCER CLUB.

U.C.S. 1, Reading University 1.

Though the U.A.U. competition has been abandoned for the present season, the match at Reading was played with the real spirit of U.A.U. rivalry. Conditions were ideal for soccer, and the few spectators were rewarded with an exhibition of good football.

It was a grueling game for the defences. George White shone with his usual splendour, his head saving many awkward situations: Windust seems to have settled down very quickly in his old position at left half, his constructive efforts making up for a lack of tenacity.

The forwards could make little headway against a stubborn defence. The match was evenly fought in the first half; no goals were scored, although both sides missed several chances. On the whole, Reading seemed to have had most of the play.

College attacked vigorously in the second half: Wallace at inside-

forward put through many a fine pass, and from one centre, Newland shot low into the corner of the net to open the scoring. The validity of the goal was hotly contested by the Reading players, but bad feeling was quickly averted when Reading equalised within a few minutes.

College wingers, Piggott and Tom Smith, had several fine runs after this, but the Reading defence held firm and no further score was made.

U.C.S. 4, Southampton Police 7.
Scorers: Newland, Piggott, Magraw, Wallace.

FENCING CLUB'S S.O.S.

The Fencing Club again issues an S.O.S. Unless new members are forthcoming it is most likely that the club will become defunct. All the members of the Club are in their last year or of Military Service age. Thus next year there will be no one left capable of coaching new members. School-trained Freshers cannot be obtained, but it seems that there will be no coaches next year.

Therefore there is a great need for new members, young enough to stay on two more years. Don't let the Fencing Club die. Come to the next meeting or see Messrs. Hawdon or Cottrell.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY CLUB v. GOSPORT COUNTY SCHOOL

won 4—0.

College teamwork was more in evidence than individualism, but the two halves and the forward line tended to work separately and there were few long passes across the field.

Our opponents showed the typical characteristics of a school team. They were quick, tenacious and determined, but very few rushes were made on the College goal. Probably the superior weight of the College defence intimidated the opposing forwards as the College forwards might well have been by the "siren-like" shriek of the opposing goal-keeper when the ball was approaching her!

MEN'S HOCKEY CLUB

A.G.W.I.

won 3—2.

In a hard fought game College combined well, but two good defences resulted in the score being only one all at the interval. Afterwards repeated penetration of Agwi's circle by College forwards resulted in two more goals and the game finished in a narrow College victory.

PIRELLI-GENERAL, drew 2—2

The difficulty of controlling the ball on a sodden pitch resulted in a poor standard of play. Pirelli's managed to reach our circle on numerous occasions, so that we were two down by the interval. In the second half our forwards regained some of their usual thrust and with a steadier defence

SPORTS—continued.

College managed to equalise and force a draw. Special mention should be made of the consistent scoring of M. Chalk.

CROSS COUNTRY CLUB.

K.A.C., Winchester 32. U.C.S. 45. A fast start up the hill was made by a Winchester runner who was soon joined by other members of his own team. Dyer and Denehy then took the lead and were later joined by Snellgrove, Wood and Armstrong. This packing, which would almost certainly have been successful, was broken up about halfway by a Winchester pack, and the College team then spread our badly. Dyer remained in the lead and finished first after a very close finish.

The final positions were Dyer, Armstrong 4, Wood 7, Dukes 10, H. Martin 11, Harnden 12, Grover 14, Snellgrove 15.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

RUGGER CLUB.

Inst XV v. Pirelli-General, lost 0—7
Inst XXV v. Bournemouth "A" lost 0—14.

MEN'S HOCKEY CLUB.

v. Tyrell & Green, won 5—3.

Union Gets Common Rooms Back

At the last meeting of S.C. the President had the welcome news that two of the common rooms were to be returned, and we are now in possession. Unfortunately S.C. have to remain in their wooden hut for the time being, but we are led to believe that a telephone will be installed for us. The return of the Common Rooms to the Union should help to check this great tendency towards disintegration of university life that is the result of official policy.

Among other matters, S.C. were told that the last dance had been a loss to the Union of £1 17s. They agreed to grant a rebate on the Union fee to conscripts and to charge: first term £1 5s.; second term, £2 0s.; third term, £2 10s.

There was a proposal before S.C. that a tea should be arranged at which S.C. should meet new members of Staff. In reply, the President, while agreeing with the sentiment that had caused this proposal, opposed on the grounds of finance, and it was agreed to defer decision until the Treasurer should report upon the state of the Union's finances.

It was also learnt that Miss Lightbody, Warden of Connaught Hall, had demanded that her permission should be obtained for any entertainment to be held in Highfield Hall.

Khaki News

Serg.-Major Read told our reporter that it was advisable for all men aged 18 or 19 to join the College O.T.C., as the Military training would be of use when they are conscripted.

The Joint Recruiting Board will continue for the present.

Calendar

Wednesday, November 15th.
Fencing Club, 2.30-5 p.m.
Assembly Hall.

Thursday, November 16th.
O.T.C. 5-7 p.m. Assembly Hall.

Friday, November 17th.

Biological Society. "The Sexual Process in the Rust Fungi."
Professor A. H. R. Buller, 5.30 p.m. Botany Lecture Theatre.

Saturday, November 18th.

Fencing Club, 2.30-5 p.m.
Assembly Hall.

Sunday, November 19th.

Collegiate Service at St. Mary's, South Stoneham. Preacher: Prof. B. A. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc., of University College, and formerly of Dalhousie University Nova Scotia.

Monday, November 20th.
O.T.C. 5-7 p.m. Assembly Hall.

Wednesday, November 22nd.
Fencing Club, 2.30-5 p.m.
Assembly Hall.

Thursday, November 23rd.

O.T.C. 5-7 p.m. Assembly Hall.
Saturday, November 25th.

Fencing Club, 2.30-5 p.m.
Assembly Hall.

Russell Entertainment. 6.30-11.30 p.m. Assembly Hall.

Sunday, November 26th.

Collegiate Service at St. Mary's, South Stoneham. Preacher: Professor H. W. Lawton, M.A., of University College, Southampton. 9.45 a.m.

Monday, November 27th.

O.T.C. 5-7 p.m. Assembly Hall.

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everything it has done, it will never overcome that distrust in education which will ultimately do more to nullify its great achievement than all the political and economic cataclysms of the past twenty-five years.

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greater part of the world. The Dutch are bound to learn the languages of other people. They have French on their tooth-paste cartons, Swedish on their match boxes, English on their cigarette packets, and if they go to the films they hear American. So there is something to be said against self-sufficiency.

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